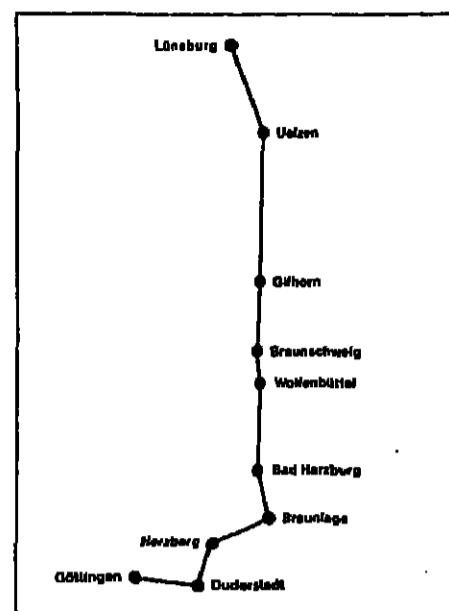


The German Tribune

Hamburg, 4 December 1988
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Routes to tour in Germany

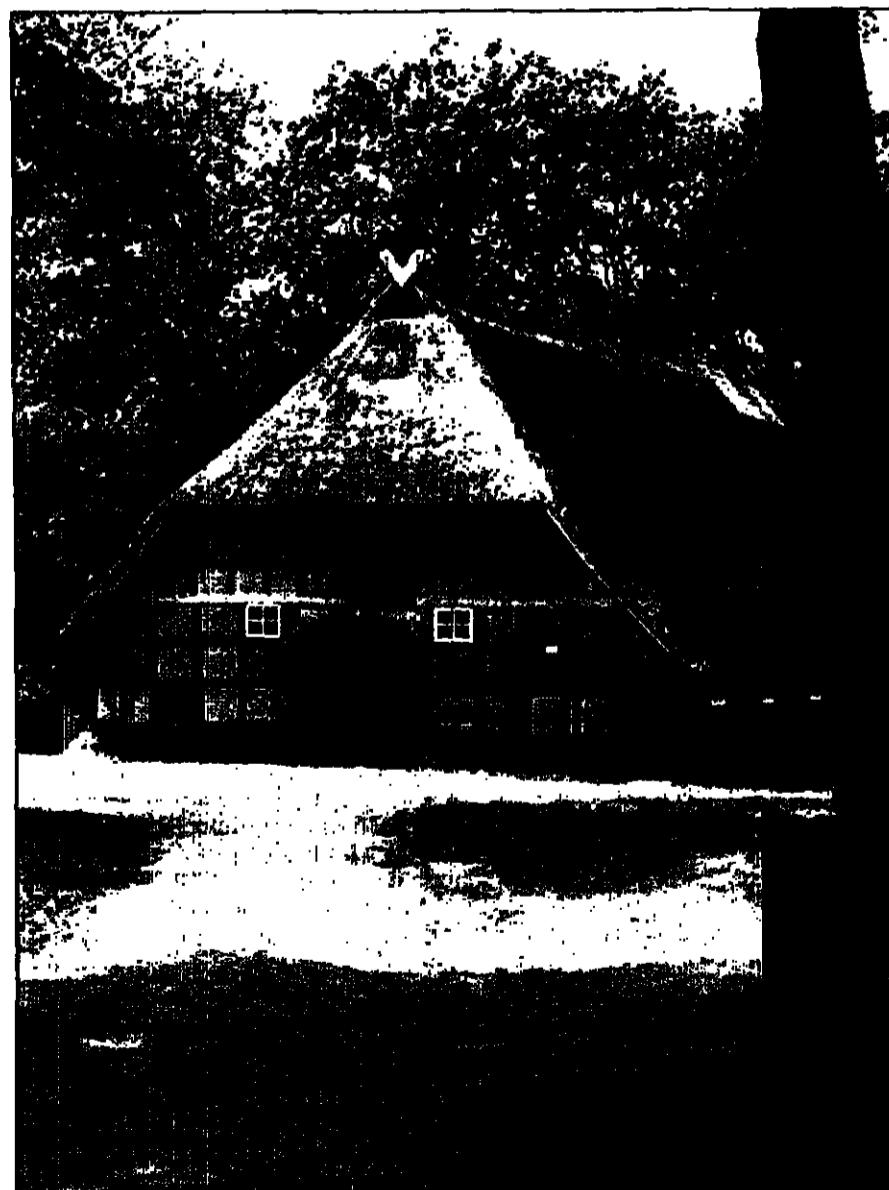
The Harz and Heath Route



German roads will get you there — to areas at times so attractive that one route leads to the next, from the Harz mountains to the Lüneburg Heath, say. Maybe you should take a look at both. The Harz, northernmost part of the Mittelgebirge range, is holiday country all the year round. In summer for hikers, in winter for skiers in their tens of thousands. Tour from the hill resorts of Osterode, Clausthal-Zellerfeld or Bad Harzburg or from the 1,000-

year-old town of Goslar. The Heath extends from Celle, with its town centre of half-timbered houses unscathed by the war and the oldest theatre in Germany, to Lüneburg, also 1,000 years old. It boasts wide expanses of flat countryside, purple heather and herds of local curly-horned sheep.

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- 1 Brunswick
- 2 An old Lüneburg Heath farmhouse
- 3 The Harz
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Hopes for early agreement at Vienna talks fade

General-Anzeiger

There was optimism in Bonn that a breakthrough at the Vienna CSCE review conference on a mandate for conventional disarmament negotiations was imminent. This optimism was encouraged by hints from the Foreign Minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

But since then doubts about this probability have surfaced in both in Washington and Paris. Now Bonn too has changed its mind and feels that agreement by the end of the year is unrealistic.

Conventional arms and their reduction by both pacts, especially the elimination of a substantial Soviet superiority.

Yet he is well aware, and appreciative, of Bonn's dissatisfaction at the idea of prolonging the Vienna talks into the New Year.

He certainly has no intention of allowing France's attitude to be seen as a pretext for delaying the conference on conventional disarmament.

The Soviet Union has also hinted that it is agreed in principle to holding negotiations on this subject.

But Soviet proposals to hold a human rights conference in Moscow and an East-West trade conference have led to a consultation backlog in the final stage of the Vienna CSCE review conference and to differences in assessment within the West.

Two factors are important. One is the transitional period before the transfer of power in the White House, which despite the fundamental continuity of views held by Ronald Reagan and George Bush on East-West ties, and especially on security and arms control, is causing delays in detailed opinion-forming.

The other is France's reservations about a conference on conventional dis-

armament to be restricted to the 23 military members of Nato and the Warsaw Pact.

Paris would prefer to see these talks attended by all 35 CSCE countries, including the neutrals and non-aligned states.

President Mitterrand is afraid that direct talks between the blocs might include France in what is, as he sees it, unacceptable automatic disarmament.

Yet he is well aware, and appreciative, of Bonn's dissatisfaction at the idea of prolonging the Vienna talks into the New Year.

He certainly has no intention of allowing France's attitude to be seen as a pretext for delaying the conference on conventional disarmament.

There is indeed no such thing as a "Franco-German problem" on this issue. Such differences as exist are between France and the other Nato partners.

Yet all concerned feel a compromise is both feasible and essential. The German Federal government, contrary to occasional insinuations, is not under pressure of time.

The Chancellor has no difficulty in realising this is not the case. Herr Genscher would also do well to allow time and place to encourage a compromise as opinions take shape.

The Gorbachev Factor can be sure to have its effect in the Soviet leader's forthcoming talks with M. Mitterrand, Mrs Thatcher and Mr Bush.

All in all, however, there are fine prospects of the mandate for talks on conventional arms reduction to be included

in the overall strategic concept that is now being drawn up for North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

It is planned for presentation in time for Nato's 40th anniversary, to be celebrated next June in London. Mrs Thatcher has insisted on holding a Nato summit to mark the occasion.

Friedhelm Kemna

(General-Anzeiger, Bonn, 24 November 1988)

Softly, softly diplomatic policy pays Iranian dividends

Foreign Minister Genscher has made it a policy principle not to allow diplomatic ties to be broken off, even in politically difficult times.

This principle was applied in Iran's case after the Islamic revolution and during the Gulf War — and it drew criticism from Bonn's allies, "some of whom had cut links."

But the principle has paid dividends. If it hadn't been for it, a German businessman called Rudolf Cordes who was taken hostage in Lebanon would not have been released.

Bonn was also able to help settle the dispute over the inadvertent shooting down of an Iranian airliner by a US warship over the Persian Gulf.

Last but not least, Herr Genscher was the first Western Foreign Minister after the end of hostilities in the Gulf to fly to Iran. He went there at the head of a large industrial delegation.

While not aiming at a special relationship between Germany and Iran, he was naturally keen to use the political and economic opportunities which

of them did not quit the country during the revolutionary turmoil.

The Confederation of German Industry (BDI) has reservations on the

outlook for business with Iran, but in the final analysis optimism prevails.

No topical political or economic agreements were reached during the visit, although a major Siemens telecommunication project was said to have made considerable headway.

German industry is also hopeful in the context of a change in the trend of German-Iranian trade ties.

For the first time since 1983 both imports and exports are on the increase, especially Iranian oil exports, even though the decline in oil prices and the dollar exchange rate has ruled out any increase in cash terms...

In Bonn there are justified hopes of the mixed economic affairs commission, which has not met since the outbreak of revolution, meeting again for the first time in Teheran in the first half of next year.

Further information about the future of reciprocal trade ties will then be possible.

An Iranian delegation is expected to visit Bonn in December to prepare for the meeting of the mixed commission.

Hans-Jörg Sattler

(Handelsblatt, Düsseldorf, 25 November 1988)

Handelsblatt

WIRTSCHAFTS-UND FINANZZEITUNG

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A supplement, *Third World Review*, is included in this edition

■ INTERNATIONAL

Kremlin: troubles up north, troubles down south

Frankfurter Allgemeine

Mikhail Gorbachov's statesmanship faces a test that in its problem potential calls squaring the circle to mind. Nothing else seems to fit recent developments in the Baltic and Transcaucasia.

Until not long ago nearly all the signs were that the success or failure of what, in some cases, are breathtaking reform endeavours would depend first and foremost on the pace and extent of an increase in living standards for what will soon be 300 million Soviet citizens.

It now seems likelier that the outcome will depend to a much greater extent on whether the Soviet leader can hold his multinational state together without transforming his slogans into their very opposite.

When he assumed office in spring 1985 and cautiously but determinedly began to open the escape valve he is unlikely to have imagined what a head of steam had built up over the decades of totalitarian rule beneath the blanket of ideological faith-healing and propagandist self-delusion.

The political risk Mr Gorbachov can seemed to be limited as long as glasnost and perestroika met with more faith and hope in the West than in the Soviet Union itself.

In retrospect it now all looks different. The Soviet leader was first taken really at his word not by President Reagan but by the regional Soviet of a mountainous part of Transcaucasia that initially meant little or nothing to most Russians.

The reference is to Nagorny Karabakh and to the Soviet leader's neo-Leninist catchphrase that all power belongs to the Soviets.

With reference to this catchphrase the Nagorny Karabakh Soviet demanded to be transferred from Islamic Azerbaijan, in which the region had been incorporated in the early days of Sovietisation in Transcaucasia, to the Christian Soviet republic of Armenia.

This demand promptly led to bloodshed, as yet an isolated phenomenon inasmuch as the Armenians, who were ruthlessly persecuted by the Turks, see the Azerbaijanis as blood brothers of their historic arch-enemies.

Yet glasnost and the more honest and franker approach to Soviet history over and beyond the Caucasus initiated by Mr Gorbachov released long-suppressed and increasingly virulent nationalist tendencies.

In the Ukraine and Byelorussia these tendencies are expressed more covertly. In Armenia, Georgia and the Baltic states they are voiced frankly and openly.

Only at first glance does it appear inappropriate that the Soviet leader's reform proposals were first most enthusiastically endorsed in the Baltic states.

That changed when Mr Gorbachov decided, in view of greater Russian inertia and dislike of "new thinking," that his ideas might be better implemented by a strong central power.

The Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians might have accepted him having

his own position mainly in mind, not long ago taking over as head of state in what seemed little short of a coup d'état.

But on reading the small print of amendments to the Soviet constitution Soviet "federalists" noted that Mr Gorbachov basically proposed to assume even more far-reaching legal powers at the expense of individual Soviet republics than Stalin had in his 1936 constitution.

As for the stiff resistance offered, in the course of which local Party leaders emerged as popular heroes (another new phenomenon), in the Baltic it is the backlash to decades of rigorous Russification.

Yet even constituent republics less immediately affected are reluctant to accept the idea that a central parliament in which Russians automatically predominate is to be the sole arbiter of their status and influence in the Soviet Union.

What is more, the president of the Supreme Soviet is to be entitled to undertake "special measures" to discipline constituent republics and autonomous areas.

Nothing would then be left, not even on paper, of the "sovereignty" of these republics, let alone of their seeming constitutional right to secede from the Soviet Union.



Weizsäcker in Bulgaria

Be my guest. Bonn President Richard von Weizsäcker (left) with Bulgarian party chief and state President Todor Zhivkov in Sofia. Herr von Weizsäcker was making a four-day official visit to Bulgaria, where he held wide-ranging talks with various officials.

(Photo: dpa)

or from the Baltic. The result is the risk of a Greater Russian reaction, tinged with chauvinism, to the demands for greater independence lodged by non-Russian nationalities.

Mr Gorbachov will nonetheless have to make concessions to these other nationalities if he is to avoid an even more dangerous trend, with unforeseeable consequences for his shaky empire.

Werner Adam

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
Für Deutschland, 25 November 1988)

Whether East-West cooperation in Europe may grow so close as to make the respective present pacts superfluous is certain not to be decided in the next few years.

But the fine words and good intentions of Mr Gorbachov's "common European house" or the "all-European peace order" espoused by Herr Kohl and Herr Genscher will not make sense unless supranational structures in Western and Eastern Europe are aimed from the outset at an all-European opening.

The European Community in particular, with its economic and political ambitions, must take care to ensure that it doesn't widen or deepen the European divide — or create a gap that can no longer be bridged.

M. Mitterrand's decision to activate French Ostpolitik and closely coordinate it with Bonn corresponds to an urgent European need. As in the case of most Franco-German pacemaker services on Europe's behalf, other European countries are invited to follow suit.

That ought to be a challenge for Italy, for instance, not to mention Spain. Mrs Thatcher's Britain may find it a tougher proposition to accept.

For the German Federal government joining forces with France on Ostpolitik is all the more important in that France cannot in the least be suspected of going it alone or of toying with neutrality.

M. Mitterrand flew to Moscow on 25 November to espouse the same Ostpolitik, down to the finest detail, as Herr Kohl had done a month earlier.

What they want is realistically calculated cooperation between France and Germany and Moscow, and between Western and Eastern Europe, mainly in economic affairs and security policy.

A united Western Europe is bound to be judged mainly in terms of how it manages to hold its own as a third force between the United States and the Soviet Union.

If it is to do so Western Europe will need to come up with promising approaches to dealing with its foremost neighbour in Eastern Europe.

The German Tribune

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■ HOME AFFAIRS

New Bundestag Speaker a popular choice

The Minister of Health, Family and Youth Affairs, Rita Süssmuth, is the Bundestag's new Speaker. She replaces Philipp Jenninger, who resigned after a controversial speech this month to mark the 50th anniversary of Kristallnacht. Frau Süssmuth, 51, a professor of education, has been a member of the Christian Democrats for just eleven years.

Rita Süssmuth was nominated as Speaker by her fellow-Christian Democrats with a more approval and goodwill than most of her predecessors outstanding personalities.

Both demonstrated that the Speaker's work can be of greater significance than is envisaged in Basic Law, the 1949 Bonn constitution.

As in the case of the Federal President, an incumbent can be a brilliant speaker whose words are heeded or, in Herr Jenninger's case, a failure.

Herr Dregger stubbornly refused, which can only be good for the Bundestag. He is so straitlaced that he is no longer even popular with many fellow-Christian Democrats. He would have been the wrong man for the job.

Frau Süssmuth agreed only after some consideration. She hopes she will come to enjoy the job, although she knows very little about it in detail.

Chancellor Kohl's grey-tinted Cabinet will be the loser by her departure, but the Bundestag will probably stand to gain. She is a woman with views of her own, and views that are often unconventional among Christian Democrats.

After at least two candidates (Herr Dregger and Intra-German Affairs Minister Dorothee Wulms) had declined, Frau Süssmuth might even turn out to be a neat solution.

In protocol terms the Bundestag

Speaker ranks second only to the head of state in Bonn but is politically nowhere near No. 2.

There is no room for exercising power at the helm of the Bundestag, but reputation and prestige can nonetheless be earned.

In everyday parliamentary routine the Speaker is no more than a master of ceremonies. He (or she) and the deputy, together with the council of elders, are entrusted with reaching agreement between the parliamentary parties on the agenda for Bundestag sessions.

In the process the Speaker can set certain keynotes so as to emphasise one event or another, but the Speaker must be strictly neutral and is not allowed to interfere with parliamentary proceedings with party-political bias.

There have been nine Speakers in nearly 40 years, including several who were not particularly memorable. But two, Hermann Ehlers (1950-51) and Eugen Gerstenmaier (1951-69), were outstanding personalities.

Both demonstrated that the Speaker's work can be of greater significance than is envisaged in Basic Law, the 1949 Bonn constitution.

As in the case of the Federal President, an incumbent can be a brilliant speaker whose words are heeded or, in Herr Jenninger's case, a failure.

So Frau Süssmuth as a former university professor (of education) may find her new job an educational challenge.

She will certainly not content herself with competing politics in the Bundestag by deciding who is to speak next, as Herr Dregger once said, disparagingly dismissing the job.

Helmut Kohl, the CDU and the coalition are all in her debt for having stepped into the breach-left by Philipp Jenninger and ending the drawn-out dispute over who was to succeed him.

After at least two candidates (Herr Dregger and Intra-German Affairs Minister Dorothee Wulms) had declined, Frau Süssmuth might even turn out to be a neat solution.

Continued on page 13

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

Some Christian Democrats may have hoped the hands could be reden within the CDU/CSU once Herr Strauss was out of the running.

They may have had fond hopes of the CSU declining in importance, especially at national level, eventually amounting to little more than the Bavarian branch of the CDU.

But they were wrong. The CSU is strong, whereas there have been an alarming number of weak spots in the CDU both in Bonn and in the *Länder*.

This CSU strength and CDU weakness cannot fail to have their effect on day-to-day politics in Bonn. The CDU has failed to gain credit for the extraordinarily favourable course of economic development and now faces two opponents.

They are a reformed FDP with a strong leader which must attract many potential CDU voters and a CSU that is no longer prepared to allow itself to be cast in the role of coalition joker.

Herr Geissler has been the loser of late. The reform wing of the CDU has been weakened by Rita Süssmuth's departure from practical politics (and in other ways too).

A year ago Herr Geissler felt able to style himself acting chairman of the CDU. Today he is no longer powerful enough to impose on the Chancellor his choice to succeed Frau Süssmuth as Health Minister.

He is coming up against increasing resistance to his attempts to canvass CDU/CSU support among new categories of voter.

The CSU, for instance, is opposed to Herr Geissler as a man when he visits his own party.

When he refers to a "multi-cultural society" many Christian Democrats and the entire CSU are shocked and horrified; they would prefer to see the Aliens Act made much more stringent.

His public statements on the German Question have met with the uniform opposition of both party leaderships.

The CSU, as Dr Waigel and Herr Streibl made it more than clear in Munich, plan to devote more time and attention to their traditional voters. Fundamentalists are thus being given a free hand in the abortion debate.

As both the CDU and the CSU are afraid of right-wing support crumbling, the influence of the conservative CSU on the entire CDU/CSU seems sure to increase. CDU/CSU ranks are being closed, with both parties moving further right for fear of fresh groups forming.

This trend leads to such unpleasant quirks as Herr Zimmermann's draft alien legislation and Herr Stolze's most unfortunate reference to a racially mixed society (clearly intended as a perjorative).

There is little scope for reformers in a CDU/CSU where views of this kind can originate and flourish.

Yet if a weakening of the reform wing is the price to be paid for closer cooperation between the CDU and CSU, an uncertain future lies ahead for the CDU, as opposed to the CSU.

Adrian Ziecke
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 21 November 1988)

A mother, a Catholic and a liberal



Lady with the gavel. CSU leader

Theo Waigel (left) congratulates Rita

Süssmuth.

(Photo: dpa)

entire Kohl administration depended on her performance.

In the CDU she did not have just friends. Long-serving female and con-

tinued on page 13

■ INTERVIEW WITH FOREIGN MINISTER GENSCHER

East-West relations: the signs are pointing towards rapprochement

Normalisation of relations between China and the Soviet Union would help and not harm international stability, says German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. He told Bodo Schulte in an interview for the *Nordwest Zeitung* that Western fears about such a normalisation were outmoded and dangerous. He says the West should cooperate with the East Bloc. In all fields and should reduce the Cocom limits on technology and equipment exports. On security: conventional stability was the central problem. The aim must be to find a wider form of deterrent to replace the nuclear deterrent.

Q: Question: Prior to your talks with Chinese Party and government leaders in Peking you and Chancellor Kohl were in Moscow.

Issues raised in the Soviet capital included Sino-Soviet rapprochement, which is welcomed in the West, although assessments differ in detail.

Yet fears have been voiced lest cordial ties as envisaged between the Russian bear and the Chinese dragon lead to the emergence of a communist bloc more powerful than can be to the West's liking.

A: Answer: My impression both in Moscow and Peking was that a normalisation of relations is considered desirable. It would be right, make sense and be in the interest not only of these two countries but of the entire international community.

It would contribute toward international stability. The fears you mention reflect an outmoded and dangerous foreign policy viewpoint that seeks to derive benefit from disputes between other countries.

We in contrast are in favour of eliminating tension throughout the world. That presupposes a desire to reach agreement and a renunciation of power politics, of the desire to achieve superiority and of the arms race.

East and West, North and South must join forces and do justice to their joint responsibility for the future of mankind. This is a point that is increasingly appreciated.

The growing success the United Nations is having in resolving regional conflicts reflects a new international sense of responsibility.

Q: The Federal Republic's interest in reform processes succeeding in Moscow and Peking prompts the question what can be done to encourage and promote the transformation of systems now in progress.

At the German Federal government welcomes the reform process in both the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China without wanting to draw comparisons between them.

The starting points, circumstances and problems faced are too different for comparisons to be drawn. Besides, the countries concerned are two large, sovereign, independent states.

Reforms in the socialist states present an opportunity for system-opening cooperation, in which both East and West must have an interest.

States that open up domestically and externally are better and more predictable partners. We can make a big contribution to the success of these reforms by being ready to cooperate in all sectors — economics, technology, the arts and education.

These reforms give people not only economic benefit but help in individual development and give them more say in governing.

Economic relations must be moderated as part of this. That includes a reduction of Cocom restrictions to what is absolutely essential.

The Bonn government promotes cooperation in all these sectors by its policy of peace, of balance, of understanding and of disarmament. This improves the political mood for reform in the socialist states.

Q: The question to be asked here is whether confidence in the Soviet Union's peaceful intentions is sufficient to justify wide-ranging assistance. On conventional disarmament, for instance, there has been little more than declarations of intent.

Is the hope principle paramount in Bonn's efforts to influence the progress of disarmament via stronger trade? **A:** Everything must now be done to ensure that the Vienna CSCE review conference paves the way for talks on conventional disarmament.

Unlimited armament does not ensure unlimited security, whereas balanced mutual disarmament does lead to greater security.

We don't want or can be allowed to base today's security on tomorrow's expectations. We pursue a realistic policy and I am convinced of the Soviet leaders' desire for peaceful development of the situation in Europe and for disarmament and arms control.

Since Mr Gorbachov came to office there have been important and fundamental changes and improvements in Soviet foreign and security policy, with words being followed by action.

It includes the Soviet approval of spot checks that enabled the Stockholm conference on confidence- and security-building measures to be a success.

It also includes Soviet approval of the double zero solution as proposed by the West for medium-range missiles.

The aim must be to replace confrontation by cooperation and disarmament. Mr Gorbachov's policy gives a chance to arrive at a European peace system such as the West has repeatedly proposed since the 1967 Hormel Report.

In security policy terms our aim must now, via the deterrent net, the *ulima ratio* safety net, be to spread an additional

Nordwest Zeitung NWZ

network of new, cooperative structures of military security. We will thereby reduce the risks that would result from relying solely on the nuclear deterrent.

Q: What disarmament opportunities and disarmament necessities do you envisage?

As: East-West relations and Western disarmament targets must be determined by Nato Foreign Ministers when they meet in December.

Conventional stability is the central security problem in Europe and the problem we must now work on.

The Franco-German summit in Bonn reaffirmed that we fully agree with France on this issue, as on others.

The West wants to arrive at a balance of power at a clearly lower level by means of asymmetrical disarmament and to eliminate on both sides the ability to



Cooperation, not confrontation, says Hans-Dietrich Genscher. (Photo: Poly-Press)

launch a surprise attack and a ground-gaining offensive.

That will mean the Soviet Union cutting back more on armaments than the West; it will also require the East to switch to a defensive defence doctrine.

I have no doubt that the East's is serious when it says its ideas are similar to the West's on conventional disarmament. That is why I am confident about these talks.

The West's conventional disarmament concept must head the agenda at the December meeting of Nato Foreign Ministers.

Q: The question to be asked here is whether confidence in the Soviet Union's peaceful intentions is sufficient to justify wide-ranging assistance. On conventional disarmament, for instance, there has been little more than declarations of intent.

It is equally important for us to reaffirm at this conference our determination to agree on a world ban on chemical weapons.

In principle the East has agreed to the extremely far-reaching Western verification proposals on chemical weapons.

The Chinese leaders are, incidentally, working on the assumption that the process of reform is irreversible elsewhere and not just in their own country.

They are convinced that the process of reform in all socialist states is essential, irreversible and irreversible — subject, of course, to different conditions and circumstances.

That is my view too even though readiness for reform differs substantially in individual socialist states.

Q: Europe is in the process of establishing a common internal market and creating a new field of economic and political forces.

So Europe will be a source of dynamic development. Will this have beneficial or detrimental effects on states where economic structures are, by our standards, still inadequate?

A: Completion of the European internal market will activate the international economy's largest growth reserve. The Federal Republic of Germany guarantees a European Community geared to international economic cooperation.

We want openness and cooperation as being in our own vital interest. For East-West cooperation in Europe a high-powered European Community will be a major partner in the reform policies pursued since the 1967 Hormel Report.

In security policy terms our aim must now, via the deterrent net, the *ulima ratio* safety net, be to spread an additional

in view of Eastern superiority time is pressing on this point to an extent that it is not where a decision on modernisation is concerned.

World is also in progress on an overall Nato concept. Short-range missiles are, in any case, of least importance for deterrence strategy.

Nuclear weapons serve the purpose of preventing war. They thus fulfil a political function. Any other viewpoint leads down the path toward thinking in terms of warfare scenarios.

Q: Yet what will happen if reform policies fail in Moscow and Peking? Mr Gorbachov seems to be in firm control in the Kremlin, but what is the situation in Peking?

Did you gain the impression during your talks in China that continuity will be ensured once Deng Xiaoping, now 84, is no longer a linchpin of Chinese policy?

We want to establish a common social, technological and monetary zone within the European Community and to steadily eliminate on both sides the ability to

■ PERSPECTIVE

German navy's task: to rule the waves in Baltic approaches

Old admirals, wallowing in nostalgia, think that the German navy, the Bundesmarine, has too few destroyers and frigates. Big fleets and big oceans, that is what a navy is all about. Sometimes, they even mutter about economic factors.

It's 120-odd Tornado fighter bombers have taken over from Lockheed Starfighters and roughly equal in strength the number of planes Nato has in Mönchengladbach in the RhineLand for in-depth containment purposes.

But in this day and age, the reality is something else. The Bundesmarine's strategic role in Nato is not to protect Atlantic sea routes like a "blue water" navy or to show the flag worldwide. The Americans, British and Dutch do that. It is merely to control the Baltic approaches.

The Bundesmarine's operational task is to control the Baltic approaches:

- It must stop enemy forces from passing through the Skagerrak or the Kattegat.
- It must prevent amphibious landings on the Danish islands or behind the lines of German and Danish forces assigned the role of defending Jutland.
- It must also rule out any use of the Baltic by the Soviet Union as a route for reinforcements.

In connection with the public debate on a deployment of the Bundesmarine outside so-called Nato territory or an off-set role in the Mediterranean even the Federal Republic's Nato allies often tend to forget this strategic role, say German naval command staff officers in Glückstadt.

The Bundesmarine, they say, is strong enough to perform its strategic role. It is partly misjudged because the Bundesmarine has fewer big ships, consisting mainly of smaller craft and a substantial fleet

aircraft and surface craft is increasing as new torpedoes are commissioned. The Tornado with their two Kormoran missiles each have an enormous range.

They roughly correspond to the French Exocet, and how many targets are there, when all is said and done, for the roughly 400 Kormorans in service in the Baltic?

Aircraft and submarines can also mine the approaches to enemy ports and enemy shipping routes. There are no command or coordination difficulties in the combined deployment of aircraft and submarines in forward defence.

In the eastern Baltic, where the enemy is particularly strong, only naval forces capable of holding their own can operate.

They are the Tornado fighter bomber and the Bundesmarine's 24 small and virtually untraceable submarines.

In the shallow waters of the Baltic submarines are hard to trace, as Sweden has 40 modern units. There are the Danish boats too. Between them they have 160 Exocets and would surely be effective.

There are so many of these small boats stationed round the Danish islands that they can hardly be traced, let alone effectively combated. "They're as safe here as in the bosom of Abraham," says the Bundesmarine's Vice-Admiral Rehder.

What is more, they will operate between and behind minefields. The approaches will be blocked by 5,000 mines to rule out amphibious landings along suitable stretches of coastline.

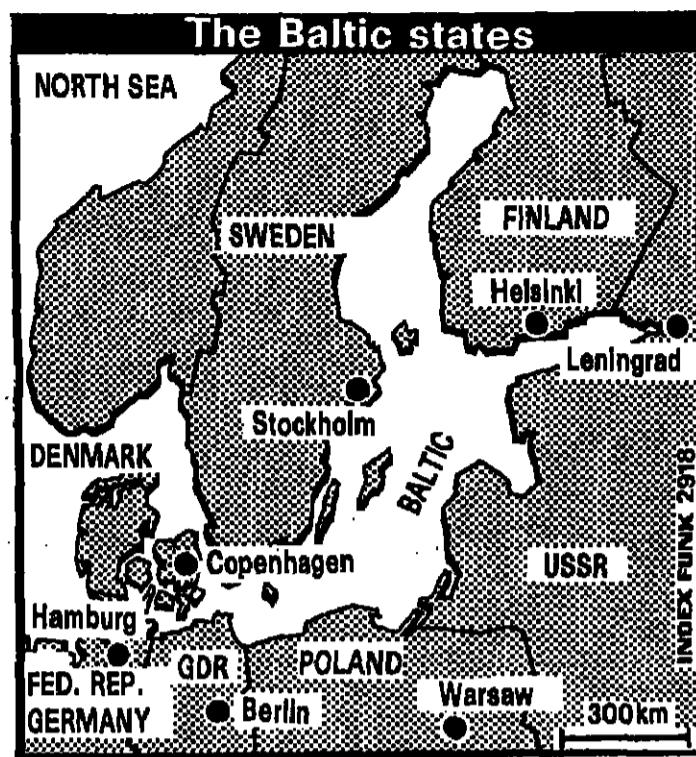
The main role of Nato motor torpedo boats and minesweepers will be to lay these mines, which they are entitled to do in their own territorial waters in the event of actual or impending hostilities.

Minesweeping will be of minor importance, at least in the Baltic.

Admiral Rehder makes it clear that the Bundesmarine's role will be to its allies' benefit. Guarding the Baltic approaches will be left almost entirely to the German Navy, and allied reinforcements are both unlikely and unnecessary, or so it would seem.

The Bundesmarine is more likely to be asked to lend a helping hand elsewhere. Maybe, in connection with a German naval role to offset operations outside Nato territory, it would be us well to remember that the Bundesmarine's main objective must be to fulfill its Nato role.

Siegfried Thielker
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
für Deutschland, 27 October 1988)



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■ THE ECONOMY

A budget that is unlikely to hit the best-seller lists

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

Opposition leader Hans-Joachim Vogel says that the country's improved economic performance is due more to luck than to good management.

Vogel says the most important factors have been what has been happening on the oil and energy markets.

The government, of course, maintains that it has been doing the right things. Certainly, the position is much more complicated than Vogel would have it.

It is true that further drops in oil and energy prices have stimulated the economy. But this stimulation has been applied to an economy that on the whole was in a better condition than it had been for years.

Reduction in public spending and tax reliefs from 1986 onwards — and these are credit entries in the government's balance sheet — have contributed to this just as much as a moderate wages policy and a degree of stabilisation of the exchange rate.

The Bonn government has had luck, but it is also profiting now from fundamental decisions of the past few years.

Nevertheless, the budget for 1989 is anything but a great success. The massive budget report is not going to be a financial bestseller. Among the series of budgets which Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg has presented to the Bundestag, the 1989 budget is the one most open to attack, even if the figures do not reveal this at first glance.

There will again be something to be put right over the next few years.

The most noticeable is the 5.5 per cent increase in the budget as compared with 1988. That is a sin, which is unpardonable even if special factors are taken into account.

Of course there are special charges in the budget such as increased grants to the Federal Labour Office in Nuremberg and structural aid for the *Länder*. They do not just come out of thin air but are the result of government policies.

They are then part of the budget in total and its increase, especially as they are charges which will not simply disappear over the next few years.

There is also no reason to crow about the fact that next year new government borrowing will be kept down to DM28bn, markedly below that of the current year and lower than the figure that was proposed for 1989.

Central government is here benefiting from higher tax revenues, stemming from favourable developments in the economy, but primarily from the higher general tax on consumption which will apply from next year.

The Board of Experts for the Assessment of Overall Economic Trends, the Five Wise Men, were right to complain that the success in consolidating the budget, that is the reduction in new borrowing, was not the result of less government spending, but the result of higher taxes. The government is taking the easy way out.

What is aggravating as well is that the limitation of new borrowing to DM28bn is still too high. Kohl's government is learning what Schmidt's government

had to learn — how difficult it is, even in an economically good year, to reduce excessive new borrowing.

The Opposition of the time, then the CDU and CSU, criticised this vehemently. They should not be surprised when the present Opposition, the SPD, chimes in in the same way.

The Five Wise Men have also rebuked the government that in the course of their present period in office, "subsidies have not been reduced, as it was said they would be, but have been considerably increased."

No doubt some of them will disappear through tax advantages due to tax reform. But there has been no success in making comparable reductions with direct financial support.

The budget committee got quickly caught in the subsidies quagmire at the consultation stage. Cuts of DM1500m had been announced, but that figure has become less than DM100m. Some subsidies have actually increased.

The Airbus affair, for instance, means greater involvement for industry, but hardly any financial relief for Bonn.

There has been an increase in subsidies to the coal industry, which cannot be maintained for long. Subsidies to the coal industry could soon bring Bonn into conflict with the European Community.

Among all the gloomy figures that are produced about the economy, employment remains in the shadows. There has been a drop in unemployment indeed, and what is particularly encouraging, there has been a reduction of unemployment among young people.

Nevertheless the total unemployment figure, and particularly the number of long-term unemployed, is still too high, particularly after several years of economic upswing.

The possibilities of influencing the labour market directly through the budget are limited. Even those, who advocated government spending — financed through higher taxes or increased government borrowing — seem to have now become less enthusiastic for this way of tackling the unemployment problem.

At first it seems reasonable to pass over the criticisms. Is the moderate, but regular economic upswing not going to continue during the seventh year of the present government? Will the expected growth rate for the year of 3.5 per cent, the highest for ten years, not be achieved?

Did the professors say that during the life of this government probably a million new jobs will be created? Did they dispute that the export surplus for 1989 of an almost fantastic DM133bn was not proof of the German economy's ability to compete?

The Five deceived themselves last year about real developments. They were then surprised at the course of events and could offer no explanations that were totally satisfactory for their mistaken predictions.

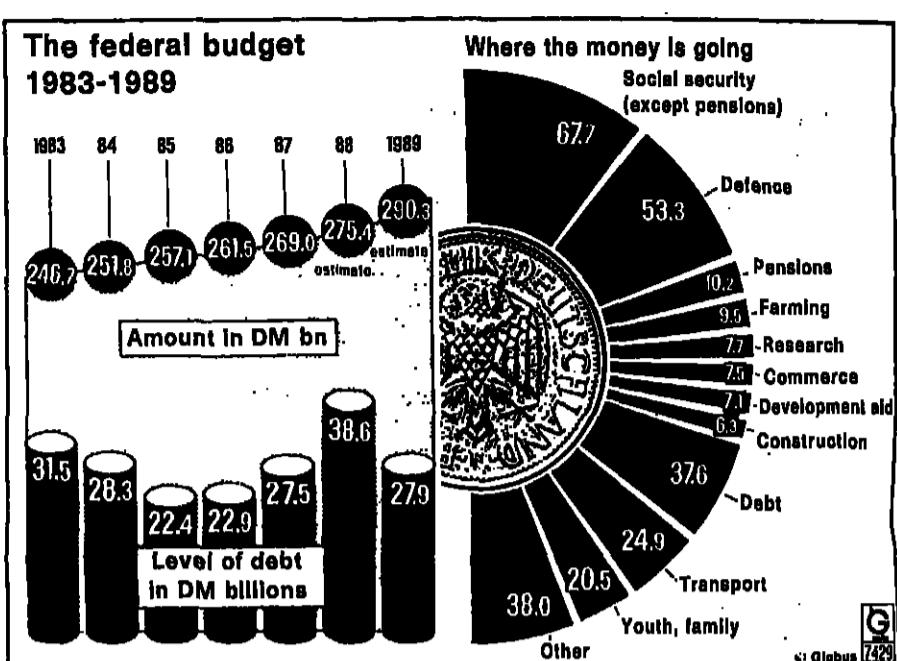
It is true that the economy did better last year than was predicted or expected.

It is also true that the high growth rate did nothing to diminish the high unemployment figure.

Politicians involved in economic affairs and finance must accept the charge from the Five that more growth could have been achieved, if the government had had the courage and strength to introduce measures that supposedly would have been unpopular.

The tasks for the future are also described in the Five's report, and here again the government commented that it felt it had been upheld by the Five, whose recommendations showed they concurred with government.

Once more it is to be hoped that this view will result in action.



Economists' report: the good, the bad and the indifferent

The annual report on the economy by the group of economists known as the Five Wise Men has triggered the usual reactions in government.

The government claims the Five have agreed with what it has been doing. It sees the report as confirming its economic and financial policies.

There are several passages in the massive report which justify what the government says. But, on decisive points, it is critical.

The Five write that, since the Bonn coalition came to power, too little has been done to make Germany's position in international competition sufficiently attractive.

The Five clearly say that there is no reason to be content with what has been achieved. The government has not found an appropriate answer to this.

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When European ministers responsible for aviation held a crisis meeting at Frankfurt airport at the end of October, they had precious little to do with the very thing that had brought them together — flight delays.

Their aircraft were given priority to dash through the overcrowded European skies to Frankfurt. But at least the meeting did indicate that there is a recognition of the need to tackle the problems of civil aviation.

The air over Europe is thick with aircraft. Traffic in the past 20 months has increased 25 per cent and the system threatens to descend into chaos.

The limits to capacity have been reached much more quickly than expected. Alone in 1987, there were 300,000 more flights than in 1986. Now it is being predicted that, by the year 2,000, double the number of passengers will be carried per year — 540 million. The big increase last year meant that 39 per cent of all flights were delayed.

The planned border-free Europe of 1992 now appears more like a threat than a promise. Detlef Winter, an official at the Bonn Transport Ministry, says: "The talk in Brussels about liberalisation is irresponsible. We agree that before the skies are opened up, flight safety must be improved."

Some concrete proposals did emerge at the Frankfurt airport meeting. Bonn's Transport Minister, Jürgen Warinke, even talked of "a major breakthrough". After decades of getting nowhere — not with technology, not with regulations, not with airspace, not with nothing — the idea of Eurocontrol was rediscovered.

Eurocontrol was formed 25 years ago to coordinate European air traffic, but it has not been a success.

But both air-traffic controllers and the pilots' association, Cockpit, say this

■ EUROPEAN AIRSPACE

Tetchy controllers rebel beneath congested skies

DIE WELT

In the 1970s, the idea of setting up a central engineering bureau under its authority got nowhere because of the national jealousies of France, Holland and Britain.

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The opening of an air corridor called Zoulu 75 was announced with great press ballyhoo by both ministers. The corridor runs along the Dutch border to the North Sea and is intended to handle up to six transatlantic flights an hour from Frankfurt.

But the prescribed altitude along the corridor is between 8,000 metres and 9,000 metres (between about 26,000 feet and 30,000 feet) which a heavily laden Boeing 747 jumbo simply cannot climb to so soon after takeoff.

So Lufthansa and other carriers are forced to carry on as before by using the crowded airspace along the southern English coast.

These hectic efforts to alleviate the chaos only demonstrate how little the Bonn Transport Ministry was prepared for the air-travel boom.

It will take years before the system is reorganised. And the traffic will continue to grow.

A buffer in the system is the human factor in the form of air-traffic controllers. They are the only ones who can put more aircraft through the system, and they are doing it.

Peter Feddersen is a controller in Munich: "Before, we were sometimes able to lean back from the screen for a moment. But not any more. The sky up there is full. There is no room left. We're spending our time flat out with 200 things to do in the fast lane."

If two aircraft accidentally pass closer than the five nautical miles laid down, the controller is liable for a warning. Three Munich controllers have been suspended so far. If there is a collision, a controller could well end up in prison. They are all afraid.

A controller at Frankfurt told the weekly illustrated magazine, *Stern*, about his fears, and no one at Munich contradicted him.

One Munich controller says that at peak periods, more controllers are throwing up their hands after an hour or so at the screen and saying they can't take any more. They are replaced on the shift. "Everyone understands them. There is no reason to be ashamed of it."

Herr Riedle, of the controllers' association, would not recommend it as a career: "The work itself is interesting, but there it ends: badly paid, shift work, 30 years of constant stress, and very little recognition."

It takes more than four years before a would-be controller gets a business administration diploma at university. Controllers say that for months at a time they swot up general business administration, "knowledge ballast that is never again needed."

By contrast, airlines train their pilots in just two and a half years. Training is similar but more complex for a pilot. Beginner controllers earn about 2,220 marks a month, about as much as a Luft-

hansa stewardess earns after a six-week-course.

Top pay rate is 5,000 marks a month, but that is only reached shortly before being pensioned off at the age of 53.

From July, a special allowance of 280 marks a month has been paid. But Riedle can only laugh: "It was meant well, but it doesn't help the under-payment situation." Air-traffic controllers see themselves as a performance-oriented elite who have been forced into the corporate-like embrace of a civil service career structure. That is why there are worries about a shortage of recruits.

A spokesman for the federal institution for air safety, Wolfgang Ohl, says: "Qualified young people who pass our tough acceptance paper often try at the same time to get accepted for pilot training with Lufthansa — where they earn three times as much."

There will be a manpower shortage next year because many controllers will retire, and there are not enough to take their places because the ministry hasn't trained enough. Some years, no controllers at all were trained.

Support for the controllers is coming from Lufthansa and, lately, from members of parliament.

Lufthansa fears what might happen if action is not taken. In 1987, its aircraft spent 5,200 hours in holding pattern over Munich, Frankfurt and Düsseldorf at a cost of 50 million marks in fuel. In the first nine months of this year another 64 million marks worth of fuel was burnt in circles.

Lufthansa together with airport authorities and charter firms has now formed a think tank to analyse the problems and come up with ideas.

The controllers' see one solution. Privatisation. Heinrich Beder, Lufthansa's traffic director, says: "Air-traffic control run by private-enterprise would be able to pay controllers on merit."

"The new company would be able to raise cash for urgent technical improvement on the capital markets." Some of the radar equipment was bought 20 years ago.

But it is important that air control in its entirety is not removed from state control. The Federal government could have a majority holding of the new company's share capital.

A possible example to follow is in Switzerland, where since 1921, air control has been in the hands of Radio Schweiz AG, which has now changed its name to Swiss Control. Its shares are not traded. The state holds 70 per cent; Swissair 5 per cent; and the rest by airport authorities and others.

The 300 controllers have a no-strike agreement and are paid more than twice as much as German controllers. And this year, Swiss Control will even make a profit.

But one German official says almost defiantly: "The Swiss can do what they like. Air safety in this country remains a sovereign matter."

An SPD specialist, Klaus Daubertshäuser, already discerns a change in thinking in all Parliamentary parties: "The problem of sovereignty is not now being looked at so narrowly."

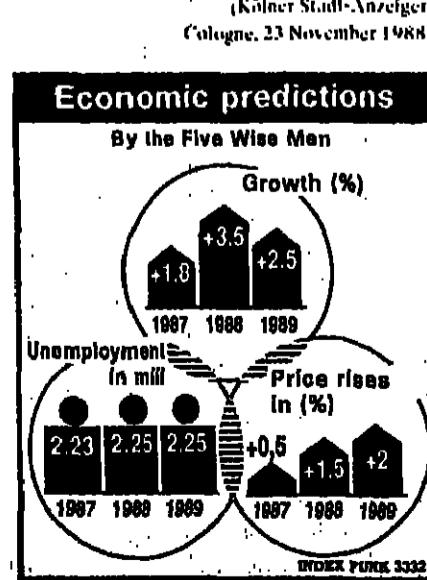
There was also a feeling that, at last, military and civil air control should be brought into the same system.

He says: "If we can't manage to form a unified air-safety system in Europe on the lines of the Eurocontrol idea, then the outlook will be indeed bleak for aviation after it is liberalised."

And Herr Riedle: "Something just has to be done. The atmosphere among the boys is worse than it has ever been."

Burkhard Kicker

(Die Zeit, Hamburg, 11 November 1988)



■ FINANCE

Credit agencies: with a Schufa-ing here and a Schimmelpfeng-ing there

Credit is based on trust and reliability — on the belief that loans will be repaid. But the demands of commerce are such that these alone are not enough: lenders prefer controls.

In the 15th century, Venice's parliament, the Council of Ten, produced a list of insolvent and unreliable merchants.

When lending increased heavily at the beginning of industrialisation in the 19th century, the demand for reliable information grew.

The first operation similar to a credit agency opened in England in 1820 to give information about bankruptcies and other financial data.

In the United States, suppliers came to regard establishing credit-worthiness as essential before supplying.

Professional credit agencies were founded and a new type of sleuth was born, the credit investigator.

They operated all over the country and after a personal visit to a company they transmitted their reports to headquarters in New York. One of them was later President of the United States — Abraham Lincoln.

In the 19th century credit agencies sprang up in Germany: Schimmelpfeng in 1872; Bürgel in 1885. They still exist.

In the middle of the 1920s consumer credit was mainly offered by traders, to a lesser extent by industry and public utilities.

In Berlin, the electrical supply company, BEWAG, was faced with the problem of how to increase power sales during the daytime. The increased sales of household equipment such as refrigerators, vacuum cleaners and other items was exploited to do this.

To this end BEWAG developed a credit system to increase sales, named "Ekklektissima."

A cooperation agreement was drawn up between household equipment manufacturers and the company supplying electricity — the meter readers from the electricity company, BEWAG, collected the instalments for the goods supplied on hire purchase.

This meant that BEWAG was very well informed about the ability to pay of many of its customers.

The idea of credit protection was born. In 1927 Schufa (Schufagemeinschaft für Allgemeine Kreditsicherung) was established in Berlin, a protection society for general credit insurance. The original members included the city gas works, AEG, and the Berlin Association of Special Businesses.

There were soon similar organisations in other German cities, in Dortmund (1930), Düsseldorf and Cologne (1931) and from 1932 in Hamburg, Bad Kreuznach, Mannheim, Frankfurt and Munich.

At the end of the Second World War, during the reconstruction period, the demand for credit in industry, the public services and in private households was enormous. This led to the establishment of a new Schufa in Dortmund in 1948.

Today there are 13 regional Schufa organisations, all registered as private limited companies.

The shareholders are banks, savings banks, agricultural credit banks, investment loan institutions, retail traders and mail order houses.

DEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE SONNTAGSBLATT

The basic idea has remained the same. The national Schufa organisation's annual report said: "Schufa's duty is to provide its principles with information to protect against losses in credit business with consumers and at the same time to warn borrowers about getting too far into debt."

The basic principle of Schufa's work is mutual information. Schufa is under obligation to provide information but Schufa's principles are also obliged to provide information for Schufa's data bank. Every year the volume of information increases.

From 1955 to 1986 Schufa provided more than 500 million items of information; last year alone approximately 30 million items.

Leekart van Hooven, a member of the Deutsche Bank executive board, said that every organisation concerned with consumer credit, banks, the retail trade and consumers themselves, had a lot to thank Schufa for, and he enthused about the low rate of write-offs in the consumer credit business.

They have also fulfilled well the second aspect of their responsibilities, advising borrowers about over-borrowing.

When praises are being sung about the considerable sense of responsibility for repaying loans among German consumers one should not forget to praise Schufa's educational activities."

Many consumers find it hard to see the "educational" side of Schufa. The talking points are the "Black List," the "card index of credit offenders," an increasing awareness of data protection from "snoopers" and "a lack of data protection."

For decades Schufa has collected everything that can be learned about the solvency of citizens in the Federal Republic for the benefit of Schufa's shunfes, the lenders.

Schufa files include details ranging from harmless giro accounts, to hire purchase-leasing agreements with the amount involved, the duration of the lease and when it began, to securities with the amount, period of the loan, when repayment instalments began, name of the borrower and date of birth, to cheque card frauds, when bankruptcy proceedings were started and foreclosures.

Only recently have officials, companies and courts of law concerned themselves with the legitimacy of Schufa data. Who controls the credit controllers? Who ensures that the private credit data is not misused?

In principle the Federal Supreme Court is in agreement with the transmis-

sion of certain data to credit information systems.

Supreme Court judges ruled: "It is essential that the bank transmitting information has carefully considered the meaningfulness and legitimacy of each individual statement, and that credit systems are so organised that the stored data provides a picture that is as up-to-date as possible of a person's credit-worthiness and that the information is distributed only to partners involved, who have a justifiable interest in being informed about the credit-worthiness of the person involved."

Schufa went through its membership lists and sent out almost 2,000 withdrawal notices to housing companies, real estate agents, car dealers, drinks wholesalers, schools offering correspondence courses and removals operators.

These companies, which have considerable interest in the credit-worthiness of their customers, felt themselves to be discriminated against, and turned to the Federal Monopolies Commission.

Their objections had little effect — only credit institutions and businesses that offer cash or goods credit for consumers can be represented in Schufa.

Borrowers also would like to know what information Schufa has stored away about them. Under data protection legislation Schufa provides the individual with information, either in writing or after a personal visit.

There has been no lack of interest in learning what Schufa knew about them. In 1986 alone more than 180,000 citizens wanted to know what was in their Schufa file.

Horst Peter Winkel
(Deutsche Allgemeine Sonntagsblatt
Hamburg, 20 November 1986)

Investment sharks move in on the small-time saver

About 22 million wage- and salary earners in Germany take advantage of savings plans subsidised by employers and backed by tax concessions. A typical scheme involves 936 marks a year which is invested over either six or seven years. Employees can invest in a mortgage bank, leave the money in a savings account, or invest in any one of several other approved ways. Now it seems the sharks have found a loophole

in the legislation and high-powered salesmen waving glossy brochures promising impossible rates of return are creaming off millions every month and putting at risk an area of saving that had always been regarded as ideal for the small man. Some estimates say that about 150 million marks worth of shady business is being done every month. Norbert Sturm takes up the story for the Munich daily, the *Süddeutsche Zeitung*.

had drawn attention to the deplorable state of affairs. Nevertheless fraud was only established in a few cases.

By only looking at the illogical, full-colour brochures one can see that these gangs of high-pressure salesmen are out to cheat savers.

Although clients invest more than DM5,600 during the life of their capital formation contract, they are also promised equally high profits. This alone is unrealistic.

The individual investment sellers' false statements that a commission of DM1,500 would be paid for every new customer, turns the whole business into a financial fairy-tale.

The small investor's cash would have to be placed in investments that would triple in value to support such pipe-dreams.

But so far there have been no complaints from deceived savers. But that means nothing, for it is not obvious to investors at first that they have been cheated.

It only became obvious to politicians in Bonn that hardship threatened savers after reliable information sources

for employees includes a seven-year period of suspension, so only after this period could the client see that nothing remained of his cash.

Although in individual cases every client only risks DM936 per year, this adds up to DM21bn with the investment sums from 22 million potential clients under capital formation legislation.

According to information sources well-versed in the business slippery agents are concluding tens of thousands of deals per month.

The volume of placings is correspondingly high. Experts believe that this business is attracting DM150m per month.

This means that in a period of five months slippery businessmen have done more harm to German investors than the notorious Bernie Cornfeld did in his whole career as head of the IOS.

Investors lost DM750m in the IOS financial scandal, a sum that pales in significance against this new, crooked business.

The Bonn government has done nothing to help, for the 5th Capital Formation Act does not prevent possible abuses.

Almost two years ago the Bundesrat approved legislation for capital formation, to put into effect two meaningful requests.

First, medium-sized firms, plagued with a lack of capital, would be given the possibilities to re-finance themselves more effectively with the aid of new capital formation principles.

Second, as an incentive to save in productive wealth, the opportunity was opened to workers as financial backers to take part in their company's profits.

The unexpected appearance of just those capital formation funds, which

Continued on page 9

■ INNOVATION

A song in the air and another in a wet nappy

paper knife can be inserted in it so that the letter can be easily opened. But the gap could be used for other purposes.

Strack had his idea 10 years ago. It came to him because opening letters irritated him.

He said that he sometimes opened letters with car keys and hurt himself on the key ring.

His envelope is gummed up as far as the fold. The envelope is shut tightly but it can be opened easily by pulling a thread of cotton or artificial material.

Strack kills two birds with one stone here: ease of opening the envelope and security.

There was no lack of ideas. And there were many well-informed visitors. Many companies sent along observers to fetch for ideas that might be useful.

Many ideas were imaginative and ingenious. One tackled the problem of opening envelopes.

It is said that there are people who can get cheques out of letters without damaging the envelope.

Asked how the trick worked, inventor Johann Strack, from Hof, pointed to the upper edge of the gummed flap of a normal, commercial envelope.

It was clear to see that the gum did not extend as far as the fold, leaving a small gap in the closed envelope as a weak point.

There is a reason for this opening. A

sealed container. Günter Mieding comes from Remshalden near Stuttgart. In the spring he saw wine-growers with swollen hand joints, caused by having to bind up the vines.

This gave him the idea for an automatic binding machine.

He realised while he was fiddling about to develop the prototype machine he has available that it would also be suitable for binding up iron rods used in building, and its application with construction moulds for cement indicates that the invention will be even more successful.

His machine does the work ten times more quickly and gives protection from the ends of wire that is already on the vines.

There was also interest for the water-tight, enclosed hair-curler invented by Walter Rumez from Bretten.

When his invention is in service, neither hairdresser nor customer will come in touch with permanent wave chemicals any more, for an electronically-controlled pump will provide the individual curler with the liquid.

There is another advantage: the chemicals can be collected and will not end up in the sewerage system.

Inventor Hans Lorenz from Wilhelmsburg seemed to be bubbling with ideas. He had concentrated on the development of gripping pliers or pincers. His first success were paper-collecting pincers for street-cleaners.

He has now developed gripping pliers that could be used to pick up the bottles and cans that he sees littering the countryside.

They are extracted from the potatoes by air-pressure. The device acts like a vacuum-cleaner. The beetles removed from the potatoes are collected in a



Neat and curly. Permanent wave device insulates chemicals from both customer and hairdresser. (Photo: dp)

worries about loss or theft. Korean inventors created a sensation, not only because of the inventions they brought with them, but because of their completely incomprehensible explanations.

In one description the word for switch was used when lamp was meant.

A nappy which played music when it was wet was one of the more unusual Korean inventions.

There was also a car lighting system that dimmed as soon as an oncoming car appeared.

Schoolchildren from Fürstenzell showed that inventing can be fun for young people. According to a letter the aim of their inventing project was to give the children self-confidence and stimulate their creative potential. The results were astonishing.

They had on display a battery-operated snail fence with a solar re-charger, a device for aiding blind people to orient themselves, a ski stick with built-in screw-driver and a quick-tightening tool for nuts and screws, which was something quite out of the ordinary among the schoolchildren's inventions.

The boy who invented it explained that he saw it as being of use in Formula 1 racing cars — the time for changing wheels could be drastically reduced with this tool.

Georg Kiffner
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
für Deutschland, 8 November 1988)

Meteorological stations all over the world



supplied the data arranged in see-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency of thunderstorms.

These figures compiled over the years are invaluable both for planning journeys to distant countries and for scientific research.

Basic facts and figures for every country in the world form a preface to the tables. The emphasis is on the country's natural statistics, on climate, population, trade and transport.

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Look it up in Brockhaus

F. A. Brockhaus, Postfach 1709; D-6200 Wiesbaden 1

will be invested (Blind Pools). Shocked by warning voices, Bonn has decided to concede participation of the cornucopia of the capital formation concept only to the employer's company or the company over which the employer has control.

The new participation in the investment list included in the Law Promoting Capital Formation of Employees as sleeping shareholders was conceived fundamentally as participation by workers in the companies where they worked.

The law nevertheless did not exclude sleeping participation in other firms, either directly or through investment funds.

Investment salesmen have exploited this loop-hole in the DM936 Equity Fund to their own advantage.

An explanatory campaign, directed straight at savers, would serve a useful purpose. But experience has shown that this communication bridge has given an imperfect understanding of the situation. The previous lack of explanatory campaigns is why efforts to explain changes in the capital formation concept have done so badly. The situation has not got any better so far.

Even in their publicity prospectuses there is no mention of where the capital

comes from. *Norbert Sturm*
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich,
11 November 1988)

■ FILMS

Drawing lessons from a burning school and rows of pupils on the march

The noise was deafening. The school pupils were lined up in long rows, class after class. They began marching. On the walls, iron mill-wheels began turning.

A thousand voices roared out: "We don't need education. We don't need no thought control." And then the school began to burn. The pupils' revolution had started.

It was the wildest film scene in the eight days of the Munich Film College's festival.

Wolfgang Längsfeld, head of the College and organiser of the festival, deliberately arranged it so that the lasting impression as hundreds of students from both East and the West departed for home was this very scene.

The deeper meaning of the scene was: free yourselves from your teachers and their coat-tails. Be radical and inventive, avoid adjustment merely for adjustment's sake.

The scene had another significance. It was a small tribute to British director Alan Parker, director of such films as *Fame* and *Birdy*. The scene was from his film *The Wall*.

Parker, 44, was invited to be the chairman of the student jury, which meets every year. He bravely had to sit through 128 student films; endure a special screening of *The Wall* and *Angel* that lasted until midnight; and give 60 interviews.

He said at the prize-giving ceremony that the films seemed to him more like 528 films than 128 and the eight days more like eight months.

This was rather a criticism of film festivals generally, and college film festivals in particular, than of the 24 short films bundled into 90 minutes.

But Parker said he had accepted the invitation to chair the jury immediately and was glad he had made the decision.

He said that all the films he had seen were interesting — and he knew the amount of effort and time and energy and inspiration needed to make a film regardless of the quality of the result.

He told the students that they had a duty to cut the umbilical cord. But the European film had not been achieving much success internationally because for decades the life-blood had been squeezed out of it by intellectual standards which were too high.

Parker was a contradiction for the students. Here was a man who had never attended a film college. He learned his trade making advertising spots.

Film advertising has become an accepted part of the film industry and its demands are taught at film schools. Advertising films were shown at this festival.

The advertising programme was presented by the Royal College of Art, London: "Going Commercial" was a collection of various 30-second advertising spots.

All were all made with the typical British sense of humour including some examples of black humour.

For instance in a spot for the anti-smoking campaign when a smoker on an operating table is under the knife and a packet of cigarettes is extracted from his intestines. The number of people who have died from lung cancer annually is shown on the packet.

Frankfurter Allgemeine

Perhaps this was the reason why film college students from the Federal Republic won no prizes for film material and camera work.

It was said in Munich that these advertising spots were among the 10 best contributions to a competition organised by Lloyds Bank.

What is obvious is that young film-makers who make advertising spots are also keeping their eyes on potential sponsors for serious films — even serious film-makers look for commercial backers.

Film college budgets cannot keep pace with rising costs (in Britain budgets have even been reduced) so new sources of cash are being sought — with success.

The aim is to make college films that are attractive to a wider public and not merely exhibits for visitors day.

The college film at this festival were of a high technical standard, but complaints could be made that, despite the professionalism at almost all film colleges, good ideas do have difficulty getting through. Art, it seems, is finding the going more difficult now.

Students who have early learned all about the rough edges of life seem to have an advantage over others.

Wolfgang Längsfeld said: "82 per cent manage to leave us and go on to make a living from what they have learned here."

The films, shown 10 hours a day over the eight days differed enormously in character.

There was some wrangling about policy: Munich students, for instance, split opinion by saying that anyone who has shown films at the well-known annual festival of Hof should not be allowed here in Munich.

Fairy-tales and adventures from all over Europe

DER TAGESSPIEGEL

Eight Berlin cinemas are screening both new and not-so-new children's films from 16 European countries as part of the 4th Berlin Children's Film Festival.

The city's arts minister, Volker Hassemer, has provided a subsidy of DM10,000. The stories the films tell are at the same time similar and different — just like the countries they come from.

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For instance in a spot for the anti-smoking campaign when a smoker on an operating table is under the knife and a packet of cigarettes is extracted from his intestines.

But because he could not get over the death of his queen, he had had his heart conjured out of his body.

"Now he rules his kingdom with his

mind. The country prospers. Everything goes like clockwork.

But the king is unhappy. For when his heart disappeared he lost not only his sorrow but his luck.

The Turkish film about the brothers Yusuf and Kenan, by Ömer Kavur, is almost ten years old. Have the relations he told about in his film improved in the meantime?

The festival spectrum is wide, extending from realism to classical fairy-tales. The significance of the fairy-tales known no frontiers — at least in Europe.

From Finland there is *The King without a Heart* by Päivi Härzell and Liisa Helminen. At the beginning the king had a heart, just like everyone else.

The brothers, aged nine and 14, have lost their father in a blood feud. They flee from the countryside to the city, to Istanbul, where they vainly look for their uncle.

The little money they had is soon used up and they are in the vicious circle of poverty, hunger and crime.

The adults' failure cannot be compensated for by projecting the problem on children. They have problems enough of their own in childhood and adolescence.

Thomas Adam, *Der Tagesspiegel*, Berlin, 13 November 1988

In fact students of 1988 shockingly dealt very little with current affairs in the things they did. They obviously have their heads in the sand. They do not want to hear the bad news presented to them by the media.

Documentaries or even fictional films that try to deal with reality have become more and more rare.

There was a splendid film about the contamination of our planet from the famous Prague college FAMU. The oil-guzzler, a new kind of animal, is buried in construction sand and to survive hangs on to car exhaust pipes. This is a funny and at the same time alarming film using cartoon film techniques and imaginative camera work.

The Prague FAMU was awarded the prize for the best all-round film.

The students from Prague were worthy of a prize in the documentary section, a section that, judging by what was on show, appears to be neglected at other film colleges.

The Danish film *Du wärst besser glücklich* was awarded the prize for best individual film. It dealt with the subject of people getting married, with uneventful marriages which drew no particularly negative comment but which, at the same time, did not seem significantly to advance anybody's existence.

This year the films were generally weaker than last year. But there are hopes that the standard will again improve next year.

What was manifest was that the exchange of ideas was not so heated, the atmosphere not so lively as usual. Could it be that the Festival is becoming encrusted with tradition?

Or is it early competition that presses on the mind, or even the spirit of the times, which has us all in its grip? It is perhaps a little of all these.

Whatever it is, one thing is sure: these young film-makers have their eyes firmly fixed on the future because they see themselves as pace-makers for European co-productions in years to come.

Wilfried Geldner
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
für Deutschland, 22 November 1988)

workshop. In the Danish film *The Boy who Disappeared* by Ebbe Nyvold, Jonas says to his girlfriend Lena: "Father and mother should never have married."

The boy leaves his parents and brothers and sisters, because family life behind the facade is hopeless and shattered.

He hides in a derelict house on the edge of a forest and works on the harvest in a fruit orchard. He makes friends with a boozey outsider, a sacked airline pilot.

He gets to know Lena, with whom he can talk about everything. As the summer is past he returns home voluntarily.

The Turkish film about the brothers Yusuf and Kenan, by Ömer Kavur, is almost ten years old. Have the relations he told about in his film improved in the meantime?

The festival spectrum is wide, extending from realism to classical fairy-tales. The significance of the fairy-tales known no frontiers — at least in Europe.

It can certainly do no harm when children are taught to deal cautiously with nature at an early age.

But films, in which children replace adults who are coping with environmental catastrophes, leave a dual impression behind them.

The adults' failure cannot be compensated for by projecting the problem on children. They have problems enough of their own in childhood and adolescence.

Thomas Adam, *Der Tagesspiegel*, Berlin, 13 November 1988

■ EDUCATION

Schools 'must not again become mere transit camps on the way to a job'

Schools should not be a transit camp on the way to a job, delegates to a school psychologists' meeting in Nuremberg were told.

NÜRNBERGER Nachrichten

750 school psychologists (137 of them are in Bavaria) are involved with the school hierarchy was not good.

Most school principals followed the manager slogan: "You have to have the upper hand," instead of regarding themselves as having the task of encouraging creativity. This robbed teachers of their potentialities.

Many teachers no longer knew what was expected of them. In such an atmosphere, they were quickly discouraged and often remained aloof.

Delegates made it clear that not only star pupils and the so-called problem children were the trouble. In their opinion the schools themselves were in a crisis involving teachers and school administrators.

Heyse said: "Schools and parents expect us to take a problem school and bring it back into the fold in the shortest possible time with the most cunning tricks possible."

But that was not the sum total of a school psychologist's work because school operated not only from the top (principal) to the bottom (pupil), even it many would prefer it that way.

Heyse said there was an "interplay" in schools, and teachers and school administrators often did not want to admit that this dynamism existed.

Two phenomena primarily accounted for frustration in schools, according to school psychologists, who regard themselves as similar to management consultants.

So many children were growing up outside the confines of a nuclear family (mother, father, children) that schools needed to adjust, delegates to a conference were warned.

The dispute surrounds 45,000 upholstered stools made by a school furniture manufacturer, Adam Stegner.

The firm says that the discolouration is caused by the alkaline action of perspiration from children under stress.

Is this a criticism of the school system? Could it not be caused by sweat from pupils sitting next to the window on a hot day?

A Frankfurt dermatologist, Dr Hubert Rieger, says that indeed, the sort of sweat caused by anxiety is not the same as the stuff that pours out during sport or in a sauna.

But the chairmakers were wrong in saying sweat was alkaline. It was all acidic, like the surface of the skin itself.

A spokesman for the Frankfurt Education authority said that the oldest of the chairs were more than four years old and not in the best condition. These were doing most of the discolouring.

Roland Giebel, a psychologist in the Frankfurt Education Department, knows that the demands of modern education create anxiety among pupils. This was losing its significance.

Projecting the figures showed that across Europe, up to 50 per cent of the population remained unmarried. There was a 50-50 chance that every marriage would end in divorce.

The number of children born out of wedlock across Europe had again increased to 25 per cent — a percentage that was only previously reached before the First World War.

Perspiring was one of the psychosomatic symptoms children are subject to. Outbreaks of sweating are not unusual in other routine situations as well.

An initial agreement for compensation with the firm was agreed, but this has now expired. So the education authorities have decided to pay for the chairs to be repaired — at 20 marks a chair.

No sweat.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 21 November 1988)

measures was included, which aimed at appreciating the school as a place where pupils lived as well — not just a transit camp on the way to a job as in the past.

Teacher associations have also begun to take into consideration frustration in schools and develop ways of dealing with it.

These efforts have not yet had a wide effect obviously, but school psychologists want to hook into them with their know-how.

They regard it as their task not only to act as "firemen to deal with the individual problem school," but as advisers "for a school has a social task to perform, a task which it can fulfill more effectively by using the talents of the psychologist."

Bankruptcy

Helmut Heyse, who is the spokesman for school psychologists in the professional association of German psychologists, said schools "cannot go bankrupt from a lack of capital in the same way that a business can, but from a lack of inner content."

In his view a country such as the Federal Republic cannot afford having full-time teachers who prefer leisure time to being in school.

In the view of the school psychologists meeting in Nuremberg, when the situation is like that there is something very wrong.

As "re-cycling specialists" they want to introduce new ideas into this system — and so once more introduce pleasure into learning.

In a report produced by the Bavarian Education Ministry a whole list of

nally. He warned against making the school a substitute for all social problems.

Filner pointed out that the difference between what was expected from the school and what it could do was getting continuously greater.

He called for re-thinking about the present structure of schools. He suggested that the school of the future would be a comprehensive school, open to all children until the afternoon and where pupils can learn to live with one another.

Teachers in such a school, he said, would have to re-think about their attitude to their work.

There were varying responses from representatives of teacher associations and the North Rhine-Westphalia Education Minister Hans Schwier (SPD) to new moves to reform schools internally and externally, made at the Darmstadt symposium.

Schwier said that the "structure debate" had ended. He favoured "plurality," "regional interests" and within the European context, "educational and cultural exchanges."

Dieter Wunder, chairman of the teachers union, criticised this formula, because it abandoned the creative force of policy.

Jutta Rötsch

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 21 November 1988)

■ MEDICINE

Freud view of child dreams challenged

Sigmund Freud, the founder of psychoanalysis, claimed that children's dreams revealed the pleasure-oriented nature of nocturnal figments of an imagination unhampered by the suppression and repression of the adult emotional make-up and aimed at making secret wishes come true.

Psychological research findings show him to have been fundamentally mistaken, at least on this point.

Large-scale surveys in which children were asked about dreams that preoccupied them for longer periods show this to be the case, says Munich psychologist Franz Strunz writing in the 5/88 issue of *Psychotherapeutic and medical Psychology*.

Motifs that can be interpreted, in the widest sense of the term, as signs of pleasure-oriented wish fulfillment account for less than half the dreams related.

Children's nocturnal fantasies are mainly (in between 56 and 79 per cent of cases, depending on the survey) accompanied by stifling feelings of uneasiness and upset.

All kinds of threat — animals, thieves, robbers, murderers, catastrophes, death and frightening strangers — worry sleeping children stiff.

Most children are paralysed with fear by the dangers they dream about, merely suffering them. Not until they are a little older are they better able to defend themselves in the mind's eye.

So bad dreams are a normal accompaniment of childhood, Strunz says, despite arguments to the contrary. In unfavourable circumstances they can be recurring nightmares that rob both children and parents of their sleep.

Recent findings indicate that one out of three ordinary boys and girls (meaning children with no history of mental disorder) have recurring bad dreams.

Recurring good dreams in contrast are an unusual exception (as they are among adults).

In their nocturnal hallucinations children are upset to a strikingly frequent degree by animals of one kind or another.

The percentage of dreams in which animals are involved declines from about 40 per cent at the age of three to a

mere seven per cent among adults. Boys dream most frequently about animals between the age of four and six, girls between nine and eleven.

It requires little imagination to arrive at the conclusion that the animals they dream about symbolise their own uninhibited instincts as they clash with the demands and requirements of bringing up.

Thirty-four per cent of dream animals are wild and dangerous, especially those boys dream about. They are, for instance, snakes or serpents, lions or tigers or, simply, monsters.

Boys dream more frequently about species more remote from our own, such as reptiles, whereas girls tend to dream about mammals.

The more animals occur in these bad dreams, the sooner they are over, children frequently waking up and ending the nightmare.

The higher the zoological count in children's dreams, the more they feel a sense of aggression, misadventure, unfamiliarity, stress and failure.

They very seldom have friendly encounters with animals in their nocturnal fantasies, and even in dreams where no animals occur there are still acts of aggression.

A typical instance is that of the dreamer being attacked by strangers, mainly men, to the accompaniment of many unpleasant sensations.

Gory fairy tales, horror stories and TV violence are regularly said to be to blame for these bad dreams. But this is not the case, Dr Strunz says.

There is no clear scientific evidence to prove that a higher intake of media violence leads to an increase in anxiety and aggression in dreams.

Even in adults' dreams anxiety, displeasure or a feeling of being helpless at the mercy of others are three to four times more frequent than pleasant sensations.

For one patient in four going on holiday was not an occasion for pleasure; it marked the onset of crippling headaches. This advice was to take two or three days off work before starting out on holiday.

This gives the body a chance to accustom itself to the change in routine.

Any change may mean fear of what lies ahead, and unresolved fear, in keeping with tension of other kinds, can trigger a bout.

Medication to ease the pain is evidently not enough to make migraine more bearable. So doctors advise relaxation training and training to cope with stress as an additional precaution.

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Still no cure for the baffling curse known as migraine

Migraine is an illness and not the indisposition it was long felt to be, Professor Diener of Tübingen told a Düsseldorf medical congress.

About one headache sufferer in five has migraine, bouts of which can last up to 24 hours. To this day there is no cure, merely ways of easing the individual waves of pain.

Specialists dismissed claims that the performance of women athletes could be boosted by administering sex hormones or by making use of the body's own hormone make-up in the early weeks of pregnancy.

Yet both Göttingen gynaecologist Professor Kuhn and Professor Wolf of Ulm were in favour of treatment to offset the hormone shortage to which all competitive women athletes are prone.

Not eating food the enter knows can have a devastating effect is no guarantee of not suffering from migraine. A bout can just as easily be triggered by chocolate or cheese.

As much of his work involved geese, a confession he makes is surprisingly frank: "I have eaten many geese in my long life — grey geese — but I have never killed one.

"Whenever roast goose was served, it was due to some accident or other and I felt reluctant to eat it, especially if the bird was one I had known well."

Dr Lorenz, who is the most popular German-language academic scholar, celebrated his 85th birthday on 7 November in Altenberg, near Vienna, where he was born.

It was here in Altenberg more than 50 years ago that Dr Lorenz, a 29-year-old medical doctor and zoology student, first watched a grey goose chick hatch from the egg.

The gosling cracked the eggshell from inside and scrutinised the "strange bird" outside. Lorenz made a movement and spoke to the chick, which answered.

It stuck out its neck and whispered back. This brief second had been enough to establish a link between the young bird and its *ersatz* mother, Konrad Lorenz.

He then pushed the grey goose chick, Martina, under the warming feathers of a domestic goose that was envisaged as a foster-mother.

Von Holst concluded that the eel's wriggle was not passed by reflex from one segment to the next. It was, he felt, based on a central pattern made up somewhere in the central nervous system.

Meanwhile, Lorenz triggered a storm of ideological protest when, in describing several genetically programmed behaviour characteristics, he noted that there were innate or congenital features of animal behaviour.

The term congenital merely means that certain information is stored in the genome, or full set of chromosomes. It doesn't mean the environment plays no part in forming behaviour patterns.

Even so, behaviourists in East and West were up in arms. They felt their theory (that hereditary abilities were of no importance), their influence and their livings were in jeopardy.

They accused Lorenz of having made animal behaviour independent of the environment and inaccessible to external influence of any kind.

In the early years of the 20th century psychologists, philosophers and sectarians dealt mainly with animal behaviour.

In the 1920s the Russian physician and physiologist Ivan Petrovich Pavlov, who was awarded the Nobel Prize for medicine, felt he could largely account for animal behaviour. It was, he said, merely a response to external stimuli.

In the 1930s the generally accepted view was still that animal behaviour was determined by reflexes (along the lines of Pavlov's experiments with dogs).

Lorenz initially also saw behaviour as a succession of reflexes. But there were phenomena in the animal world that made zoologists doubt whether Pavlov was right.

From mid-century the biological-ba-

sis of human behaviour was paid greater attention in academic debate and gained greater public interest, at times assuming the proportions of sectarian strife.

No behavioural research topic was the subject of such heated debate as aggression.

Lorenz dealt in detail with aggression among animals and man, there being many indications that aggression may have a congenital basis.

His book *Das sogenannte Böse* (The So-Called Evil) was published in 1963, by which time he was head of the Max Planck Institute of Behavioural Physiology in Seewiesen, Bavaria.

In it he claimed that heredity accounted not only for the physical or morphological appearance of living beings but also for their behaviour, with the human species being no exception.

Along Darwinian lines he argued that four main instincts had emerged along the development of increasingly complex organisms in the struggle for survival.

They were the quest for food, procreation, flight (in the sense of escape) and aggression. Aggression, in his view, plays a positive role in helping to ensure the survival of the species.

Like the shape of an animal's body, it

■ ANIMAL BEHAVIOUR

Researcher who became substitute mother to a grey goose chick

Konrad Lorenz' books on animal behaviour were first published in the early 1950s and soon widely read. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for medicine in 1973.

His scientific work had previously been held in high repute, but mainly by fellow-scientists. His imprint on comparative behavioural research, or ethology, has been second to none.

He established its system of concepts. He was first to study many basic phenomena in animal behaviour. He established the study of animal behaviour as a scientific discipline.

He frequently signed ecological manifestos and protests. In 1978 he supported Vienna's opponents of atomic energy who arranged for a referendum to be held as a result of which Austria's only nuclear power station was never opened.

In the style of Savonarola he laments the Earth's overpopulation, the destruction of traditions, growing indoctrination and the way our natural habitat is being laid waste.

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Konrad Lorenz joined the ranks of the ecological protest movement. In 1984 he published a book entitled *Der Abbau des Menschen* (The Destruction of Human Qualities).

In it he diagnosed the evils of our day and age and warned against the risk of nuclear suicide and the self-destruction of mankind in the wake of environmental pollution.

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(Photo Archives)

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■ HORIZONS

Double income, no kids, separate careers and (almost) separate lives as well

Marion and Alexandru Socceanu have careers of their own. She is editor of a Munich computer company's house magazine; he is professor of computer science 70 miles away in Regensburg.

They are an example of a growing band of couples following separate careers — and facing the difficulty of where to live.

He has an apartment in Regensburg and she one in Munich. He does not have to be physically present at the university every day, which means that they can meet during the week as well as at weekends. Sometimes he travels to Munich; sometimes she travels to Regensburg.

A study by the Bundeswehr university in Hamburg shows that in 25 per cent of cases where couples are both following careers, the most serious difficulty is living apart.

The study showed that 13 per cent had only "weekend marriages." Most of the others lived together and accepted the need to make a daily long journey by train or car.

Only a few couples were lucky enough both to find the jobs they wanted in similar locations.

Marion Socceanu worked in Stuttgart before she changed her job and went to Munich. She says: "Then we met only at weekends most of the time. It was an emotional strain for both of us."

She said she would never again accept such a situation, but her husband is not so sure whether he could resist an attractive job offer from, say, Stuttgart, which is about 150 miles away — twice as far from Munich as Regensburg.

But they both agree that they would turn down any offer if it meant one moving further.

For career couples the question of where to live is difficult and never resolved completely, because at every career change of one of the partners there is a change in where the man or the wife works and their working hours.

Since she began her professional life in 1981 Marion Socceanu has had no difficulties with her superior; that she is not the only person in her family who is set on a career. "I have explained my position at every job interview, and no-one has ever made any difficulties about this."

The view among companies is that it is a private affair if a married woman wants to make a career for herself.

She amplified this by saying that she had never been given any kind of support by her employers, however. She referred to their "naïve optimism" that she and her husband would be able to manage.

It is obvious that professionally ambitious men and women who have a partner who is career oriented have a different home-life to that of couples where only one goes out to work.

Up until a few years ago it was assumed that only one of the partners in a marriage had work ambitions. More often than not the man was the one who wanted to climb the career ladder, and his wife or partner actively, unobtrusively and without pay supported him.

She not only relieved him of all household duties and brought up the children, but put in an appearance on appropriate occasions to promote his career.

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

The cliché about a woman's place being in the home has not applied for a long time. Nevertheless men or women bent on a career, who have a partner equally inclined, must reckon with less support domestically.

According to the Hamburg study there are not only problems in agreeing where to live but in planning a family.

Most career couples are not anti-children. The survey showed that only 32 per cent of the men and 28 per cent of the career women could not decide when they should start a family.

It was also interesting to discover from the study that couples who were both career-oriented did not see the same things as problems.

Both saw mobility, the burden of having to work overtime, flexible working hours, planning a family and "weekend marriages" as difficult, but there were serious differences in other spheres.

For only four per cent of the men the answer was giving up a career, but the figure was considerably higher among women; 15 per cent felt they had to give up a career because of the pressures.

On the other hand, however, only 15 per cent of the men, but 26 per cent of women, would recommend to other couples to plan their careers jointly, and 13 per cent of women and only six per cent of the men spoke up for a compromise.

Women talked of joint career planning and abandonment of career ideas for their joint interests, but only eight per cent of the men talked of showing consideration for one another.

It is a matter of individual opinion whether women are especially thoughtful or whether the men simply demand more consideration.

The figures show that the problems that career couples have to face are to a considerable degree the woman's problems.

Companies will have to take on male employees who are prepared to work with women, whose careers they must take into consideration, with a good grace or otherwise.

Bärbel Krauss
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 12 November 1988)

Marilyn is out and Meryl is in: today's man has new tastes

Sex symbols of yesterday such as Marilyn Monroe and Brigitte Bardot no longer represent the female ideal in masculine eyes, delegates to a meeting were told.

A speaker said that women such as Liv Ullmann and Meryl Streep who radiated other qualities had taken their place.

About 800 doctors, ministers, psychologists and psychotherapists from Germany, Austria and Switzerland were meeting in Lindau on Lake Constance to discuss "the male in a process of radical change" under the auspices of the International Society for Psychoanalysis.

Walter Hollstein, professor at the Protestant University in Berlin, said middle-class men were prepared to meet the changed demands made of them by a society influenced by women, because they were not shy of this challenge at an intellectual level.

In a programme of lectures and dis-

As a computer science expert he sees wonderful opportunities for introducing computers so as to make the place where a person works and working hours much more flexible.

More than a quarter of the men questioned and a fifth of the women would like their companies to introduce more flexible working hours and part-time work.

The Hamburg study again proposed that more liberal mobility policies should be pursued. These should go to the extent of companies helping couples to find work in the same place, within or outside the company involved.

A deliberate effort at offering jobs to both man and wife could be made so as to facilitate them both in gaining the most promotion possible parallel to one another.

Marion and Alexandru Socceanu put considerable stress on living together and pursuing their own professions. Marion Socceanu is certain of one thing: "I would never give up my profession." She is prepared to accept set-backs in her career, but she is not prepared to say goodbye to promotion for good.

Alexandru Socceanu is convinced that their dual professional involvement gives them both a particularly fulfilling life — despite or perhaps because of the difficulties they both have to overcome.

He cannot envisage having a usual family life and he does not have any desire for one.

He has learned that he can work well when he is at harmony with the world around him and feels fulfilled in his marriage partnership.

His professional performance would not be at its best were his working conditions unsuitable and he had to live apart from his wife.

Companies should take these facts into consideration. The Hamburg research workers point out that companies in the Federal Republic will not be able to do without career couples and highly qualified women in the long term.

Population surveys show that the number of men available for employment will drop over the next ten to 20 years, but there will be an increase in demand for qualified people. In future there will be more women applying for jobs.

Companies will have to take on male employees who are prepared to work with women, whose careers they must take into consideration, with a good grace or otherwise.

Bärbel Krauss
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 12 November 1988)

Hollstein pointed out three reasons why men's image of themselves has begun to falter.

The threat of ecological catastrophe and the nuclear threat have had the effect that male understanding of nature and technology has gone downhill.

The Women's Movement has asserted female claims to power and demanded "50 per cent of the privileges held until now by men."

More and more men have suffered from the pressures of success and competition. Hollstein said that typical male illnesses were still the results of stress such as heart attack.

He said that today's society had said goodbye to the male "he-man" image, but had also shown the door to the "softie," plagued by male frustration.

Hollstein described the male of the future "not as a ruler but strong."

A new world-view came into being at

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■ WOMEN IN JAIL

Mother-child experiment being tried in an open prison

DIE WELT

The problem of what to do with small children whose mothers are in jail has always been a challenge for both psychologists and politicians.

There are six prisons in Germany which have mother-and-child departments so that young children can remain with their mother in jail. These are all in closed prisons.

Two months ago, the women's prison in the Frankfurt suburb of Preungesheim opened a section specially for mothers and children — and part of it is an open prison.

Yes, she says. She dreams of "a good place" and of a lonely island somewhere. The airy of reality fills the corridor: Felix is hungry.

It is the first of its kind in Germany. There are places for 18 mothers in the open section and for five in the closed section. Mothers in the open section can go out to work during the day while their children are looked after by trained staff.

The head of the jail is Hadmut Birgit Jung-Silberreis, 33. She says that the experiment is aimed at helping to ensure that the innocent party, the children, are not victims of the system because of offences of their mothers.

The building is not walled-off and, from the outside, looks like a modern kindergarten. Critics call it a state-run hotel business. It is part of the Frankfurt women's prison system that is responsible for 252 prisoners.

More than half of the women in jail have children who have to be looked after by someone. It is a difficult problem because 18 per cent of the children are younger than six and 27 per cent between six and 13. Most are sent to relatives, to temporary foster parents or to a home.

"I have seen the future," is written on one of the blue metal doors which suggest that they lead to small apartments rather than cells.

A photograph of a small girl has been glued to another door. A young, blonde woman pushes a pram in the corridor.

"It was born here two weeks ago," she says, "and then does what, on this bright, autumn afternoon, thousands of other mothers do: takes her baby for a walk."

According to a four-year empirical study by the Frankfurt Institute for Social Work and Social Development, this

One 34-year-old women sentenced on robbery charges says that although there are restrictions on personal freedom, the institution "seems to us more like a home."

This mother of a 15-year-old daughter and a one-and-a-half year old boy doesn't want to talk about her offence other than to say: "I know I have done stupid things and that's got to end. I want to make a new start."

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Continued from page 14

lack of awareness remains until about the age of three. The researchers say that only when children are older can this existence lead to insecurity and irregular behaviour. For babies and small children, living together with mother in such an institution is, despite all the problems, a better solution in most cases than separation from the mother.

A book called *Don't Forget Happiness* stands on the bookshelf in her room. The radio is on. On the wall are romantic landscape photographs. Is this her dream island, her escape when, at night, the "home" once more becomes a prison?

Yes, she says. She dreams of "a good place" and of a lonely island somewhere. The airy of reality fills the corridor: Felix is hungry.

The regulations are more relaxed than in a full prison. There is not only regular parole here but also the chance of working outside the prison during the day. In these cases, specialised staff look after the children.

The home is divided into an open part and a secured part. There are places for 18, including five in the secured area. There are at the moment nine mothers in the open section.

The building is not walled-off and, from the outside, looks like a modern kindergarten. Critics call it a state-run hotel business. It is part of the Frankfurt women's prison system that is responsible for 252 prisoners.

Four of them go out to work and the rest are classed as "houseworkers" because they cannot find work.

33-year-old people's aids who have been in prison since June last year on robbery charges say: "The most important thing for me is to get a job and not always rejections." As she talks she keeps lowering her eyes as if blame and judgement are coming at her from all parts of the room.

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The "man in the process of radical change" had a different image to the "female in the process of radical change."

According to a survey of middle-aged German men, sex symbols such as Marilyn Monroe, Brigitte Bardot or Madonna were no longer idolised by men; female types were admired who radiated a partnership image such as Liv Ullmann or Meryl Streep.

Lutz Müller said that in a time when there was a lack of personalities people could look up to, heroes were needed.

A splendidly coloured duck wanders across the wall with its chickens; a parrot shows itself off in all its magnificence; butterflies fly in suspended animation through the air; and the erector has a comical set of eyes.

But there are restrictions. There are many things inmates cannot do. Alcohol is forbidden; so are cassette- and video-recorders; medicines not prescribed by the prison doctor are forbidden.

Several of the scientists in Lindau said that maleness would have to be redefined. The "rebellious, everyday guy" could be a new type.

dpa

(Brenner Nachrichten, 1 November 1988)



Does he have a chance?

(Photo: Franz P. Müller)

ment was too liberal: "We are simply not a hotel like people sometimes say. There is constant control and we keep in touch with employers. There are a lot of regulations and these must be followed exactly."

In addition, the open nature of the prison made it easier for a coming to terms with reality. She conceded that such prisons were not suitable for all prisoners — for drug addicts, for example.

The risk was just too high that an addict would find herself unable to return at night. Much the same applied to a person sentenced to a long term, say eight years. They would also be faced with the enormous temptation of not coming back. Women waiting to be deported were in any case excluded.

Statistics in the Land of Hesse show how few women are suitable for open prison. Of the 252 female prisoners in Frankfurt, just 38 are regarded as suitable for the 60 places.